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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.85.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 94 " 85

July 24, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 90
Humidity " 90 " 65

7715 日六初月大

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

二拜禮 號四廿月七年庚申

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.

Disastrous State of Affairs at the Front.

London, July 23.

An appalling official account of the situation on the South-Western Front has been received by the Russian Government. It says that a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of the troops. Most of the units are completely disorganised and the offensive spirit has utterly disappeared. Orders are not heeded, and exhortations by comrades are replied to by threats and shots. Some elements have voluntarily evacuated positions, without awaiting the approach of the enemy. Sometimes urgent orders for reinforcements are discussed for hours.

For a distance of hundreds of versts, long files of robust and shameless deserters are proceeding to the rear, and frequently entire units desert.

Extreme measures are necessary to avert a catastrophe, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front has ordered the deserters to be fired on, as he must take merciless action against the cowards who are selling Russia and the Revolution.

Faithless Troops Jeopardise Success.

London, July 23.

A Russian official wireless message says:—We attacked in the direction of Vilna, penetrating to a depth of two miles in some places in the neighbourhood of Krevo. We took over one thousand prisoners.

The instability and moral weakness of certain detachments are jeopardising the development of further success, but a great number of our officers have perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth, the Strypa and the Zolotipa and has occupied four villages. There is intense enemy artillery activity south of Berezovica and Velka.

Germans Occupy Tarnopol.

London, July 23.

Reuter learns that the Germans have occupied Tarnopol.

German Account of the Fighting.

London, July 23.

A German official wireless message states:—A Russian attack to the south-west of Rybnik failed.

A Russian attack at Krevo penetrated our position, but a counter-attack drove the enemy out except at two points.

Our counter-attack to the south of the Sereth developed and the Russians retreated into the Carpathians.

We occupied heights immediately to the west of Tarnopol and crossed the Hohayn-Ortow Railway, while we have begun a forward movement astride the Doister. The Russians strongly resisted to the south of the railway.

Russian activity has increased along the ridge of the Carpathians as far as Putna. Lively fire on the Lower Sereth indicates impending battles.

LORD HARDINGE.

Spirited Defence by the Aga Khan.

London, July 23.

The Aga Khan, in the course of a long letter in the *Times* supporting Lord Hardinge, says if any Indian were now in either House of Parliament, no matter of what religion, Province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify in the Mesopotamian debates to the strength and unanimity of Indian admiration for and attachment to Lord Hardinge and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the Press. He says:—"My countrymen of all shades of thought feel that he has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf. Lord Hardinge's work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by a temporary breakdown of military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The hold Lord Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Commission. The Mesopotamian breakdown was the inevitable result of a mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to Indian military resources actual and potential. Every well-informed man knew during the last ten years of the inevitability of war with Germany, but no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilisation of Indian military strength to such a contingency. Yet when the moment of the world crisis came, Lord Hardinge, rightly trusting India's profound loyalty to the Emperor and her indignant repudiation of German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France, and it arrived in time to share the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help in any of the theatres of war was refused. Lord Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fault was one of too generous response, considering the means immediately available, to the many calls made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Lord Hardinge."

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

Enemy Evacuates Two Positions.

London, July 23.

An East African official message states:—The enemy evacuated Mtsakama on the 17th instant. We pursued the main body which occupied a ridge to the north of Napangombe, which we attacked on the 19th. There was severe fighting, the enemy stubbornly resisting and frequently counter-attacking, sustaining heavy losses. Our casualties were also considerable.

The enemy evacuated Kilojo, and we drove the rearguards towards Madaba. The enemy retreat toward Mahenge continues.

Belgian columns are pursuing a south German column southward through Koganka, to the west of Lake Havon.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Operation.

London, July 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation to the south of Avion and reached our objectives with little loss. We took over fifty prisoners.

We raided and bombed dug-outs to the south of Havrincourt and in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Hollebeke.

We repulsed raids at Lombartzyde and south-east of Loos.

More Violent Fighting.

London, July 23.

A French communique says:—German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments, continued last night on the plateau before Craonne to Casemates. After the finish of the bombardments and extremely violent attempts, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line, but an immediate vigorous counter-attack ejected him from all but a small portion. The struggle on the California Plateau only ended late at night, and, despite all his efforts, the enemy was unable to drive us off the Plateau.

German "Intelligence" Shells.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that owing to the fact that the bombarded position is usually entirely cut off from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs and shells in order to communicate with the rear during a bombardment. The bombs are fired from trench mortars with a range of five hundred yards, in order to establish communication with the first line under bombardment and the battalion or regimental commands in the rear, while shells are fired from mine-throwers at a range of thirteen hundred yards in order to link up the battalion and regimental commands with the artillery and brigade headquarters. These bombs and shells fall in an agreed spot, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Another ruse to which the enemy is increasingly resorting is the concealing of positions with smoke. A recently-captured Order to the enemy artillery announces that a large number of smoke-pots will be issued to batteries. When a battery is directed from an aeroplane, these will be placed to the windward of the battery, which the fumes will conceal. Obviously smoke can also be utilised to conceal trenches and redoubts, provided the wind is favourable to the enemy.

The enemy is also giving more attention than ever to the possibilities of gas-shells, in the use of which specially trained officers are instructing artillery commanders.

Mutual Attacks.

London, July 23.

A German official wireless message states:—There has been an artillery battle all night long in Flanders.

Air squadrons unsuccessfully attacked our balloons. We brought down eight aeroplanes.

The enemy delivered a vigorous night attack between Avion and Mericourt, but we equalised the enemy's success.

We attacked on the northern slope of Winterberg and carried several lines of trenches on a front of one kilometre, taking 230 prisoners.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Pacifist Movement Denounced.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Senate has unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government. It trusts the Government to suppress all propaganda against discipline for the security of the nation.

Previously, M. Clemenceau delivered a remarkable speech denouncing pacifism in general; and this was greeted with cheers.

M. Ribot said he knew the whole of Parliament was at the back of him and could govern more strongly. Germany needed peace and meant to secure it in any way she could. In the presence of the campaign of treachery, the police must redouble its vigilance. The foul German propaganda must be suppressed. If France wished for peace through war weariness, she no longer was worthy to be called France. There must be no blind optimism and also no excessive uneasiness. France could not be conquered.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, July 23.

An Egyptian official message states:—Two enemy cavalry forces on the 19th instant pushed nine miles to the west of Beersheba. Our mounted forces drove them back to Beersheba. We successfully raided trenches to the south-west of Gaza.

AGRICULTURISTS' WAGES.

London, July 23.

The House of Commons has rejected the thirty-shillings minimum wage amendment in connection with the Corn Production Bill.

THE SALONICA FRONT.

London, July 23.

An official message from Salonica states:—We successfully raided Homondou, south-west of Serre.

Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhisar and Poljora.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

A Doleful View of the Situation.

London, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates' Council and the Peasants' Congress, after an all-night sitting, passed a resolution saying that the country was threatened by a military debacle and internal anarchy, declaring that the State and the Revolution were endangered, and proclaiming the Government to be a Government for the safety of the Revolution, according to its unlimited power to re-establish the organisation of the Army and public order.

A Climax Approaching.

London, July 23.

The situation in Russia is momentarily overshadowing the Western Front. Events seem to be approaching a sort of climax.

The news that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates have given the Government full power is welcomed, as are the indications that the Government will sternly deal with the forces of anarchy. At Petrograd the all-important question is:—Will M. Kerensky be able to stay the riot at the Front, which undoubtedly threatens to create the next dangerous menace yet experienced?

GERMAN VERSION OF HARWICH.

London, July 23.

A German official wireless message states:—Our air squadron bombed Harwich, with visible good effects. All our machines returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN BATTLES.

British Report Many Air Fights.

London, July 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Many air-fights took place last evening. We brought down two and drove down four aeroplanes. One of ours is missing. We also brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

French Hang on to Positions.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, describing the attack on a four mile front in the Chemin-des-Dames sector on the 19th inst. in which the Fifth Division of the Prussian Guard, which is composed of picked battalions, participated and was repulsed, says: Everywhere along the crest the Germans have only a stone-throw to climb to reach the French front lines. In some places the lines are only fifteen yards apart, the French hanging almost vertically over those of the Germans. The Germans obtained a single success at one point because it was practically impossible for the French artillery to protect their own front line. The enemy re-attempted at twilight and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict raged all night long, but the enemy was bombed out of all his momentary gains by morning.

The Battle of the Plateaux.

London, July 22.

A French communique states: The battle continued all day with extreme violence in the region of Hurtebise Craonne and Orsers. We located numerous German batteries, whose principal efforts were directed against the Casemates and California Plateaux, which powerful effectives have incessantly attacked. Our troops resisted with admirable bravery in hand-to-hand fighting, vigorously counter-attacking.

The enemy was thrown back often from Casemates Plateau to which he had clung with enormous losses. The enemy gained a foothold on the California Plateau first line during the afternoon. The fighting continues desperately. The artillery fire is most lively in Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

The Struggle on the Coast.

London, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: The activity of the German artillery has been a feature along the Belgian dunes. For some days it has been steadily increasing and the Germans attempted to consolidate along the support line from which they drove back a battalion of the Royal Rifles and Northampton recently, but the position was made untenable and they retired. The only territorial result of the attack has been the creation of a very wide No-man's Land. The Germans are permanently menaced in this area owing to our command of the sea and the likelihood of a long distance monitor bombardment.

THE KAISER AND SOCIALISTS.

London, July 23.

For the first occasion since the establishment of the Empire the Kaiser has met the Socialist leaders, when at an informal conference he told them that submarine had succeeded beyond all expectations in bringing ruin and destruction to Britain. The Emperor emphasised the connection between submarine and the great successes of the army on land.

KING OF GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

Athens, July 23.

The King has telegraphed to the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the Belgian Independence Anniversary, sympathetically conveying Greece's hope of the Allied triumph.

(Continued on page 8)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Admiral Chen Coming to Canton.

London, July 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, Admiral Chen Pin-kwan has issued a manifesto on behalf of the Navy, demanding the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution, the re-assembly of Parliament, the punishment of the rebellious Provincial Governors, and declaring that the Peking Government is illegal.

Chen Pin-kwan and Tang Shao-yi are proceeding to Canton by the cruiser Haichi, and it is expected that the whole cruiser squadron will follow.

"REUTER."

(As seen by "Kladderadatsch.")

Kladderadatsch, the German comic paper, which, from its seniority and reputation, may be regarded as the "opposite number" of Punch, has done Reuter the honour of devoting a whole issue, that of March 31, 1917, to his doings and misdoings. It has fallen to the lot of Reuter's Agency to give to the world during the present war a number of facts and statements which, being highly ungrateful to the German ear or palate, have been designated by an unsympathetic and well-trained Teutonic Press as lies. As may be supposed, therefore, this number of *Kladderadatsch* is not profuse in compliments to Reuter. Indeed, it bears the plain and simple title of "Reuter (Lies) Number." On its front and back sheets are full page cartoons, in which the artists delineate their conception of Reuter in the flesh. The first presents, with the grotesqueness which is the characteristic of *Kladderadatsch* draughtsmen, a strange human creature, clad in a long-tailed black coat, white waistcoat and breeches and spurred boots, striding along the top of telegraph wires. The man has, of course, the protruding teeth which every good German knows are the peculiar mark of the Englishman, and from his gaping mouth issue forked tongues, which resolve themselves into telegraph wires, while from a huge cornucopia the weird figure is scattering a shower of miniature alligators, orayfish, and other such small denizens, representing, seemingly, Reuter's news, the teeth and claws of which have evidently made the Boche smart. The back page cartoon depicts a monstrous globe, upon which a sort of Caliban is clambering with the help of huge claws, from which proceed cable lines stretching over the universe. Beneath is the legend, "Die Lüge ist der Welt Gesetz. Dies lehrt das Reuter-Cable-Netz" (this is the law of the world; so teaches the Reuter Cable Network).

Meanwhile Reuter, whose vast organisation all over the world is rendering signal service to the cause of truth, can afford to smile at the petulant outbursts which his unobtrusive activities provoke from time to time in Germany.—*The Postmaster.*

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Cosmos" at the Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—0.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—0.15 p.m.

United Artists, Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. DeWitt & Co. Ltd.—11.30 a.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Officer's Death at Inspection.
While inspecting the prisoners, Colonel Passers, commander of enemy alien detention camp at Knocklooe, Isle of Man, dropped dead. He was walking in company with a brigadier-general, Colonel Passers, who had been in charge of the camp for 18 months, was at one time High Commissioner of Bechuanaland. He rejoined the British Army when the war broke out.

President Talks to Confederate Veterans.

President Wilson delivered a patriotic address in Washington on June 5th in welcoming the Confederate veterans at the first Confederate reunion ever held outside bounds of Dixie. To the thousand Confederates assembled, the President said:—"Men over the world thought of the United States as a trading and money getting people, whereas we, who lived at home, know the ideals with which the hearts of the people thrilled. We know the sober convictions which have lain at the basis of our life, and know the power of devotion which can be spent in heroic ways for service to those ideals which we treasured."

Obituary.

It will be learned with deep regret that Mr. E. Corzi died in the Roman Catholic Hospital yesterday evening at 8 o'clock. He was taken there on Wednesday suffering from fever and the case was a very serious one from the outset. He was a native of Terrano in Italy and came to Hankow 18 years ago where he has carried on business ever since. He was a quiet and unassuming man and greatly respected by all who knew him. His age was 43. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Corzi and her two young children who have been thus suddenly bereaved. The C. C. Post also records the death of Robert Lee an old Hankow resident. Mr. Lee's father was a Chinese and also a British born subject belonging to the island of Chusan where he was born during the short time the British held it. He went to America where he did well, ultimately becoming a citizen and marrying an American. Their sons, Tom and Robert Lee, came to Hankow as boys and for many years were the only American citizens here outside the Consular and Mission ranks. Tom died two years ago. Robert was a helpless invalid from rheumatism for over twenty years and died at Kiangnan en route to Kuling. His body was brought back to Hankow and buried in the International Cemetery.

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Don't let your life be clouded by indifferent health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak, Anemic, Nervy, Run-down. Let "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves and new life. "Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anemic, new nerves to the Nervy, sleep to the sleepless, new vitality to the Run-down, and new life to the Ailing. And it does not contain drugs. Will you try just one bottle? The Doctors recommend it. All Chemists and Wine Stores sell it.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Chancellor's Son.

Mr. Binar Law visited Shrewsbury recently to see his younger son, who has undergone an operation and is lying seriously ill in the hospital at Shrewsbury School.

Communal Kitchens for London.
At the inaugural meeting of the Central Kitchen Advisory Committee for London held at the

Mansion House recently, the Lord Mayor was elected chairman. Among the members are Lady Askwith, Lady Rhonda, and Miss Beatrice Chamberlain. Its main function will be to advise local committees generally as to the establishment and working of central kitchens in Greater London; and to consider the practicability of purchasing, supplying and distributing food for communal kitchens from a central depot.

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TO BE LET—FURNISHED FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months from 1st August. Apply Box 1,330 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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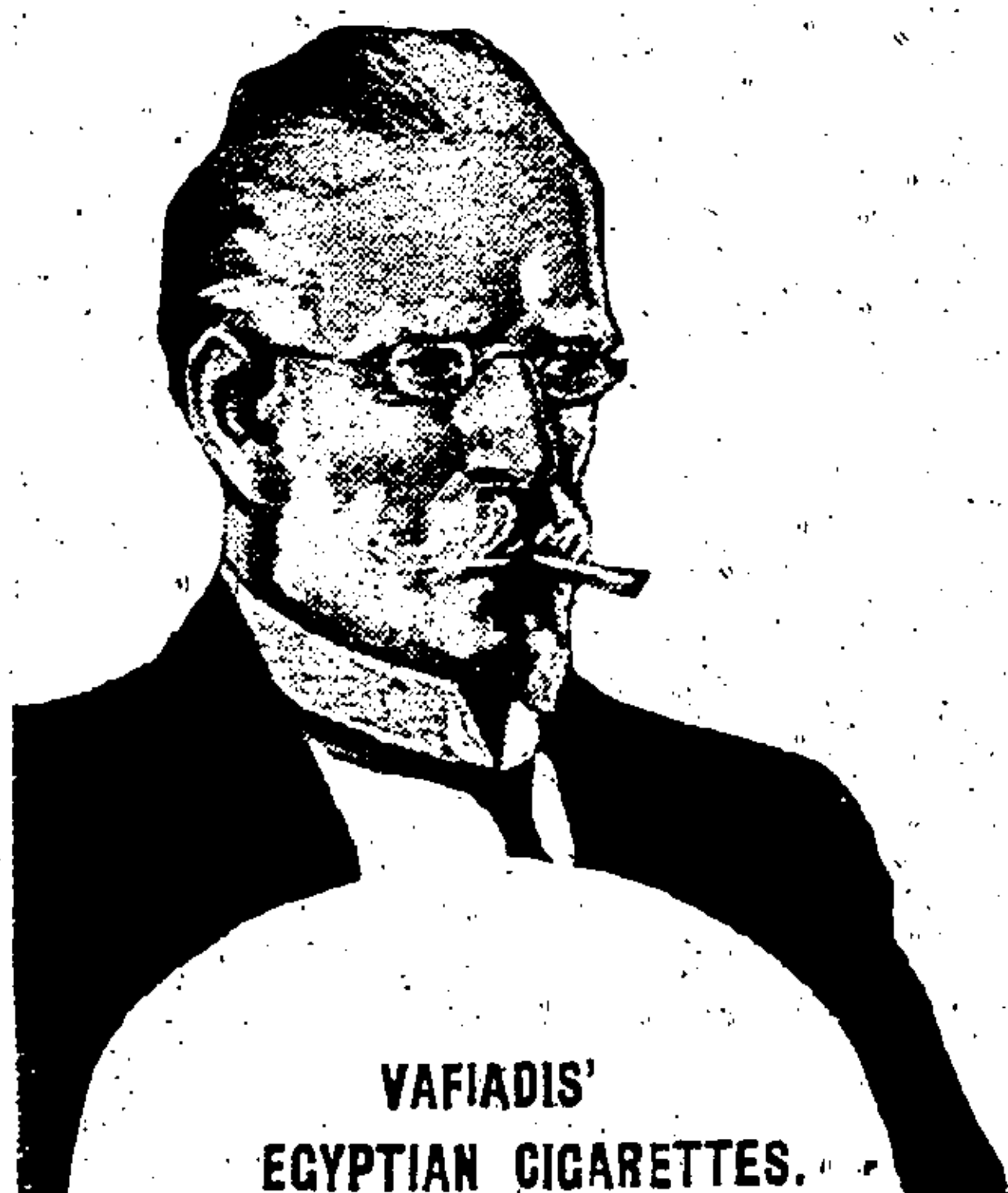
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WANTED—AN experienced LADY TYPIST. State salary required and previous experience. Apply to—555 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—LADY TYPIST immediately. Reply stating Nationality, experience, salary expected, etc., to Box 1301 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.



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" " " 50	50	2.35
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Nectar " 50	50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	25	1.10
Club Size " 10	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	100	3.60
" " 50	50	1.85
" " 20	20	.75
Superfine " 100	100	2.40
" " 50	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

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MONDAY

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GEO. P. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

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G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON.—Killed in action in France on 7th June, 1917. Captain Frank Richardson, 1st 24th London Regiment, late of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

ROACH.—June 9, May, wife of J.S. Roach, of Bognor, and formerly of Hongkong, aged 48.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

COPING WITH BRITISH INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

It will be remembered that in the telegraphic report of a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, delivered in the House of Commons on May 25, reference was made to the labour unrest in Great Britain. The Prime Minister said there had been great unrest in certain quarters. The Government, he added, had their views regarding how it had been fostered, but that as there were some genuine grievances which had assisted the designs of those who had ulterior motives, the Government had appointed a Commission to inquire into the unrest and to report upon the operation of war emergency measures in regard to labour. It was proposed, the Prime Minister further stated, to divide the country into seven areas, and to appoint a separate Commission of Inquiry to investigate the cause of the unrest. In each of these areas the Government hoped to secure the services of a labour representative, an employer and an impartial third person to constitute each Commission. Such was the genesis of the Report which has just been published. A Report which is, judging by the telegraphic summary which we published in yesterday's Telegraph, of an extremely revolutionary nature. Some of the recommendations, notably the first and second, and, to a lesser extent, the third and fourth, are of the most Socialistic tendency that we have ever seen in any similar report on British industry. Even in these days when the realisation of "equality, justice, and fraternity" is obviously more than ever necessary, the recommendations referred to are certain to cause considerably more than a little alarm in most capitalistic quarters, while, on the other hand, those who have been preaching, in season and out of season for years past, the right of labour to participate much more than they have participated in return for the products of their labour will assuredly conclude that their Millennium has at last dawned.

The Commissioners recommend, *inter alia*:—Firstly, the immediate reduction of food prices, the Government to some extent bearing the increased price of food, and a better system of distribution; secondly, that labour shall participate in the affairs of the community as partners rather than as servants; thirdly, closer contact between employer and employee; fourthly, that a larger discretion be granted to Pension Committees in the treatment of discharged soldiers; fifthly, that agricultural wages in the western area be raised to 25/- weekly; and, sixthly, that coloured labour should not be employed at the ports. As stated, these are, in the main, of a very Socialistic character, but for all that, in our opinion, they are not necessarily harmful to British industry, to Capital or to Labour. Perhaps the time may dawn when the most revolutionary of the recommendations will appear as so, by comparison with what is now suggested, the paltry so-much-per-hour dolours with which in the past Capitalists were wont to pacify dissatisfied members of the labouring and artisan classes. To return to the recommendations, it will be seen that the Government is asked to bring about the immediate reduction of food prices, "the Government to some extent bearing the increased price of food" and a better system of distribution. This, no doubt, is what may be termed a "war emergency measure"; it is nevertheless, a step towards State Socialism of a most pronounced character. Again, we hasten to say that we do not by any means condemn it on that or, indeed, on any account. The next recommendation is a frank acceptance of the idea of State Socialism, for what can it be otherwise when it is recommended that labour shall participate in the affairs of the community as partners rather than as servants. Shades of Karl Marx and Engels! Their prophecies for England seem at last to be on the way towards fulfilment. And how the hearts of Hyndman, Bar, Shaw, Webb and other "stalwarts" of the "F.D.S." and the "Fabians" must be rejoicing in the hopeful outlook that seems now to be held out to the British proletariat. The other recommendations are mild by comparison, but they, like those more specifically referred to, are such as clearly indicate that the day has at last dawned when Labour, after its long night of bitterness and oppression, is at last to receive the recognition that is long since overdue.

Playing at Government.

If any proof were required of the utter immaturity and haziness of present-day administrative ideas in China it is surely to be found in the news from our Canton correspondent yesterday concerning the granting of the gaming monopoly. It will be remembered that recently the Canton authorities let out the gambling privilege to a certain firm, but that a hitch occurred and the grant had to be cancelled. Then it was found that factious dems were springing up everywhere, and that the soldiers had a direct interest in the various houses which were said to be under the "protection" of different battalions—truly a pretty state of affairs. But the late act of the authorities goes even one better, for it now appears that the monopoly has been granted to the Military Commanders who have formed themselves into a company and who will let out the rights in sections, receive the revenue, pay the troops under their control and then hand the balance to the Provincial Treasury. In this way, it is thought, will interference by the troops be checked. The procedure is as improper as it is startling, and we imagine that nowhere but in China would military officers be permitted to become officially associated with licensed gambling. Apart from its comic side, there is a serious aspect to a development of this sort, for it reveals the tragic manner in which Chinese officialdom plays at the business of administrative government. Practical statecraft on common-sense lines is the need of the hour, but it looks as though the need will for a very long time go unfulfilled.

Russia's Cromwell.

In the midst of the chaos that seems to be hampering Russian democracy at every turn, there is one ray of hope in the sea of darkness. It scintillates from the brilliant deeds of M. Kerensky, Russia's Minister for War, who has just been made Premier. He, of all the leaders prominent in the Russian political arena to-day, seems to know exactly what is needed, what he wants, and how to realise it. Largely by his efforts, his restless energy, his inspiring eloquence, the Revolution was brought to a successful consummation. He it is that has since persuaded those regiments influenced by fanatical Socialist enthusiasts to do their duty to their country and to participate in the glorious future that seems to be dawning for awakened Russia. He it is also who is now turning his thoughts to Russia's Navy, and who is dealing with the disaffected element in it in a way that is very likely to realise the result aimed at. In a joint Order to the Army and Navy, M. Kerensky says briefly and to the point what is expected of Russia's defensive forces. He also says what will happen—swiftly and unerringly—to those who attempt to betray their Motherland struggling in the dawn of her Democratic day out of the long night of sorrow and oppression. In M. Kerensky, Russia has found her Cromwell, who, if unhampered, will continue to inspire his fellow-countrymen to make New Russia what she ought to be.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending July 21, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 29 weeks.
This Year:...	\$13,355	\$388,498
Last Year:...	16,447	402,985
Increase:...	3,092	14,487

Infected Rate at Kowloon.

The return of rats caught and examined during the week ending July 7, which was laid on the table at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon showed that 2,015 rats were caught, of which two, both found at Kowloon, were found to be infected. During the following week, 2,260 rats were caught, but none of these gave positive returns to an examination for disease.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO BETTER MARK OF A STERLING CHARACTER THAN THE MORAL INDEPENDENCE THAT FORGOES A POPULAR PLEASURE FOR DUTY'S SAKE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the rejection by Serbia of the Austrian demands which led to the war.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.3/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Prize Day.
We understand that the prize distribution in connection with St. Mary's School, Kowloon, a branch of the Italian Convent, is postponed until Saturday at 5.30 p.m.

Telegrams to Sarawak.
The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company informs us that the State of Sarawak has recently been linked up with the general telegraph system of the Far East and telegrams can now be sent to Kuching, Sibu and Sibuan Miri.

Stolen Paper.
A paper merchant of 54, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that between April and July some person entered his store on the fourth floor of Alexander Buildings and stole 150 reams of foolscap paper valued \$1,200.

Bantshree's Excuse.
"I came back to look for a clansman," said a Chinese charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment before the expiration of his sentence. His Worship sent him to prison for a year.

Expensive Find.
"I was sweeping up the floor when I can across it," said a Chinese to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with being in possession of 13 tael of opium, not Government opium. His find cost him dearly, for Mr. Wood inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

The Colony's Health.
The return of infectious diseases for the week ending July 21, shows that there was no case of bubonic plague during the week. There was one fatal case of diphtheria, the victim being a Chinese, and there were four cases of enteric fever, two proving fatal. All the sufferers were Chinese.

St. John Ambulance Association.
At an examination in first aid held recently, the following candidates passed:—Second Certificate: A. Morris and Leung Sui-sang. First Certificate: Leung Yut-tung, Lam Tsung and Un Chow-tung. Dr. Lim Chong-sang was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

Alleged Unlawful Possession.
"I don't know that woman," exclaimed a very small girl remanded to-day by Mr. J. R. Wood, in Police custody, for being found in possession of 22 tael of opium. Inspector Kent stated that yesterday a constable received information that the woman and girl had opium in their possession and he followed them to the Western Market, where he saw another constable and the two females were arrested. The girl denied that she knew the woman and the woman said she did not know the girl. The girl also said that the stuff had been given to her by her mistress who ran away when she saw the constable coming towards them. Both the girl and the woman were remanded.

A Fight.
The story of a quarrel and a subsequent fight in the University grounds last night, was told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with assault. It appears that he is employed to look after the telephone, while his opponent is the No. 1 coolie. From what the Police were able to gather, some time ago the No. 1 coolie accused defendant of stealing lamps. A quarrel took place in the grounds and a fight followed. Complainant had a nasty cut on the lip, inflicted with a small iron bar, which defendant admitted was his. On the other hand, defendant had several marks about the arms and shoulders where complainant had bitten him. Both men were bound over.

REFRIGERATED CHINESE DUCKS.

Interesting Insurance Action at Home.

On June 17 in the Commercial Court at Liverpool, Mr. Justice Rowlatt delivered judgment in an action brought by Messrs. Vestey Brothers against the Union Insurance Society of Canton, on a policy of insurance made in July, 1913, on a large quantity of ducks and chickens, valued at \$130,000, which had been shipped by the steamship *Brodvale* from Hankow to the United Kingdom. One of the clauses in the policy insured plaintiffs against loss caused by a stoppage of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours, and plaintiffs alleged that owing to breakdown in the machinery during the voyage the damage claimed for had ensued.

Defendants denied that the loss had occurred through any breakdown in the machinery, and pleaded that the *Brodvale* was unseaworthy on starting owing to defects in the refrigerating machinery on the stage from Colombo. It was also pleaded by defendants that the ship was unseaworthy by reason of being overloaded at Hankow.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in the course of his judgment, said his business was construe the meaning of the words in the policy which made the risk insured against the breakdown of the refrigerating machinery involving a stoppage of more than 24 consecutive hours. It had been admitted by the plaintiff that there was such a breakdown as was intended by the policy whenever the machinery ceased to refrigerate owing to development of defects. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the refrigerating machinery was stopped for more than 24 hours during that part of the voyage between Colombo and Aden, and also that during the voyage the machinery had ceased to be efficiently refrigerating, and so had caused the damage. He (the learned judge) was unable to agree with the plaintiff's contention as to what constituted a stoppage or breakdown of the refrigerating machinery under the policy. The underwriters did not insure in this case against the machinery failing to refrigerate adequately, nor that a failure of that sort was one which the parties could contemplate being increased by duration of hours. There must be a defect developed in the machinery grave enough either to bring it to a standstill of itself or to cause those in charge of it as the most prudent course to stop it for repairs. Here the facts were that the machinery was losing its carbonic dioxide gas. He did not think that that constituted a breakdown of the machinery. Clearly the fact was that the machinery was losing gas, and to that extent it was running badly. There was no reason why the engineer should stop it. But the fact that the machinery was losing gas made the engineer short of carbon dioxide, and it happened by a piece of good fortune that he could get an adequate further supply at Colombo. The engineer did not go there in order to repair any breakdown, but in order to deal with the loss in the consumption of dioxide he cut out No. 2 compressor until he got more gas and then he started it again. Further than that he (the judge) thought there had been no stoppage. It was not contended that the machinery had been ever altogether stopped, but it was said that it was stopped as regards efficiency. If "stoppage" meant stoppage of motion, he thought there had been no stoppage of the refrigerating machinery in this case.

Now this was a machine on what was called the duplex system. Either half of the machinery was contemplated as capable of producing the required refrigeration. One half of the machinery had been kept always running and was never stopped. It might not have run very efficiently, but where so much of the system was running, and in fact it was in good order so as to have achieved the object aimed at, it was impossible in his judgment

"THE CAMEOS."

Another Success at the Victoria.

A large audience at the Victoria Theatre last night greatly enjoyed a capital and varied programme provided by "The Cameos," who proved to be, through the many items, bright and entertaining to a degree. Miss Peggy Ross brought down the house with her rendering of the "Long Lane Trail" and she had to reply to insistent demands for a recall. Mr. Gerald Osborne in the song "Oh for the night of a Girl" caused much laughter. Miss Lillian Gascoigne possessed a very clear and exceptionally pleasing voice, and she was well-received in "When you come home" and answered to the encores with "Somewhere a voice is calling" and "Perfect Day," and later in the evening she gave a splendid rendition of "Parted," while Miss Peggy Ross with much expression sang "My Mother's Rosary." In the song "Take me back to Blighly," Miss Lyle Jefferies scored a great success and later she sang in duet with Mr. Gerald Osborne, "They didn't Believe Me." Much laughter was provided by Mr. Athol Tier, who is a really funny comedian, and his song "With my little pail and shovel in my hand" caused such amusement that he had to oblige again with another humorous song. An exceptionally good programme was drawn to a close by a farcical sketch entitled "Our Baby." It behoves all who have not already done so to pay a visit to the Victoria to see this very accomplished little company of entertainers.

To say there had been a stoppage of the refrigerating machinery which, as he understood, meant the stoppage of the refrigerating machinery and not of a particular part of the refrigerating system.

That was enough to dispose of this case, and he confessed he would rather like to have left it there, but though he had little confidence on the point he thought he ought to indicate his judgment on the facts. The point of difficulty was whether the goods were damaged on the ship while either the machinery was working ineffectively or while part of it had been stopped. There had been a great deal of controversy, and evidence on both sides, and there were certain facts and probabilities to which both sides could point. But he could not help feeling that the reference in the letter of the defendants' expert to his having been told that it was ship's damage marked a very crucial point in the case. This expert was an experienced man, and he had been talking to the officers about the matter, and on the whole, though he (the judge) did not feel confident about it, he thought that the letter in question showed that he ought to come to the conclusion that the damage had been done by the machinery working ineffectively during the passage through the monsoon.

As to the plea of unseaworthiness raised by the defendants, it was said that the vessel took on a cargo at Hankow which, if and when she adequately filled up her bunkers, would make her unseaworthy by overloading. But on the facts he did not think that there had been a breach of warranty of seaworthiness and did not think that section 37 of the Marine Insurance Act had any application. Whether, if goods had been shipped from Saigon, it might have been said that because she was bound to become unseaworthy if adequately loaded she was therefore overloaded perhaps verged on the section, but that was not the point. He thought it was quite clear that she could not be said to be unseaworthy by overloading when she left Hankow. He also thought that it could not be said that the vessel was unseaworthy through inefficiency of coal when she left Colombo. He therefore gave judgment for the defendants, with costs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Considerations of heel h which affect Cabinet changes are always terrors to Governments. Peel attributed his ability to sustain the Premiership to the fact that his nose bled every night. Though old Palmerston had no such relief, so bought himself a mighty towering desk at which he had to stand. If he slept at his work he fell, and so was roused. But he had his own test. Before his house ran high iron railings, and at dead of night the old Spartan would stealthily climb them twice and so learn whether he was physically fit to govern the Empire.

It is significant that the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have declared their unanimous belief that durable international peace can only be realised by the final victory of democracy over the Imperial German Government. Only ten years ago Mr. Carnegie, in his strenuous advocacy of peace, singled out the Kaiser as the strong man required to make a peace league of the nations a reality instead of dream. "This man of destiny," he called him, and pinned great faith to his fulfilment of his "true mission." "Tempora mutantur," indeed, when the only hope for a peace league of the world to-day is an absence of Kaiserism.

"Cigarillos" are included in the Board of Trade's order as to tobacco. What is a cigarillo? Twenty men at a famous West-end club yesterday had no definite idea, but one of them suggested that it was a kind of penny Pickwick, and he was not far wrong. A leading Fleet-street tobaccoist said he had never heard the term, though he had been 20 years in the business, and another explained that cigarillos were small cigars, sold at a penny or twopence each, and covered with tobacco leaf, not paper. According to him the name is not used in the retail trade.

Bisexual Christian names, such as Evelyn, Sydney (especially when so spelt), Cecil and Stanley, lead to frequent confusion. They puzzled enumerators when getting information for the National Register, into which in consequence some errors crept. A walking example of these, whose baptismal name was Stanley, made her way into a recruiting office and producing some "calling up" papers asked why they had been served on her. The clerk, happily noticing that her age stated on the papers was 40, promptly explained "Awfully sorry, but we thought you must be a man, as we were told that no lady is ever more than 35."

The King's new honorary chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Burroughs, is one of the discoverers of the war. A young clergyman, with a brilliant University career, he has suddenly leapt into the first rank of speakers and writers. Just lately, he has been in Egypt, addressing military and other audiences. Mr. Burroughs has the gift of putting old truths in a new and fascinating setting—hence the large sale of his books. Other Churches than his own—for instance, the Presbyterian—have lately invited him to address clerical gatherings. He is only 36.

M. P. Stoned by Sinn Feiners.

Captain Stephen Gwynn, Connaught Rangers, Nationalist Member for Galway City, who recently returned home after arduous duties at the front, had an unpleasant experience when he attempted to address a meeting of his constituents at Castlebar. A party of young men, numbering over 300, evidently Sinn Fein sympathisers, gave Captain Gwynn a hostile reception. There was some stone-throwing in which the captain received an injury to his knee, and he was struck in the face with an egg. Only a few police were present. Much indignation is felt in Galway, as Captain Gwynn has done great service in the cause of the tenant farming interest.

THE PRIZE COURT.

Claim by Arnhold, Karberg and Co.

In the High Court of Justice, Admiralty Division (in Prize), on June 7 before the President, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, the cases of steamships Eumaeus and Khyber (claim of Arnhold, Karberg and Co.) part heard.

The Attorney-General said these matters had been before his Lordship previously. In the Eumaeus case respecting 33 bales of feathers, there was much discussion with regard to a partnership of the parties concerned, and eventually his Lordship held that the partnership goods were in the proportion of 73 to 100 British interest and 27 to 100 enemy, and condemned the 27 per cent. His Lordship stated that with regard to the balance, if the applicants satisfied the Procurator-General that they had done nothing to risk confiscation an application might be made to realise their shares. Certain affidavits had now been made by Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., and the Procurator-General was satisfied and would, so far as the Eumaeus was concerned, consent to the realisation of the goods. In the Khyber case, his Lordship did not pass judgment on the applicant's shares, but reserved the matter until the decision in the Eumaeus had been given. A similar course had been pursued here by the Treasury. The Procurator-General was satisfied, so that he need not trouble his Lordship to go into the details of the Khyber cargo.

With reference to the Syria and other vessels, it might be necessary to go into the question, as his Lordship had condemned everything. He understood in these cases the claimants would make some application to his Lordship.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, for claimants, Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., said before the war the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. consisted of Mr. H. E. Arnhold and Mr. C. H. Arnhold; another partner was a German who managed the business in Berlin, and Mr. E. Goetz, a naturalised German, managing the business in London, who was formerly an American citizen, born of Swiss parents, in America, and who became a naturalised German at some time. The Crown contested very strongly, in all cases in which Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co. had appeared to claim their share, the bona fides of these gentlemen. The evidence before his Lordship in the case of the Eumaeus and, in fact, all cases in which they were represented, was that these two gentlemen had taken the earliest steps to dissociate themselves from their German partners at the outbreak of the war. It showed that from the first days of the war they placed themselves under the control of the British Vice-Consular authorities in China, and nothing was done by them until after consulting with and obtaining the permission and sanction of the British officials out there. Owing to the difficulty of getting documents from China, where the more active of the two British partners was and had been before and since the commencement of the war, it was not possible for them to be prepared with evidence on every point raised by the Crown, but on October 10, 1916, Mr. E. W. Wood, on behalf of the Treasury Solicitor, wrote a letter to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co., which he desired to bring to his Lordship's notice. It was addressed to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's solicitors, and was as follows:—

Eumaeus.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that we have come to the conclusion that Messrs. H. E. and C. H. Arnhold took all reasonable steps to dissociate themselves from their German partners after the outbreak of the war, and that they are therefore entitled to the release of the shares of the cargo seized in this vessel. Formal consent has been given to the order for release of 43 per cent. of the Eumaeus shipment, and the Treasury Solicitor

instructed to discontinue the proceedings. If Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co. have any other shipments in prize would you kindly let me know so that we can deal with them in the same way. We shall not proceed with the appeal from Alexandria."

He desired to point out that the very favourable view taken in that letter of the conduct of these two gentlemen in October, 1916, was the view taken at an earlier date by the Foreign Office, before whom all the facts had been laid.

With regard to the cargo in the steamships Syria, Nile and Danube, the firm in China were the shippers of goods to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. here, and the goods were condemned. In view of the letter he had read and subsequent letters from the Treasury informing the claimants that no opposition would be made to any application that might be made, he applied that day on behalf of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co. to his Lordship to re-open the cases in so far as the claims of these gentlemen were concerned. The claims with regard to the Syria and Nile referred to straw braid, and in the case of the Danube pongee silk. Messrs. H. E. Arnhold and Co. were asking his Lordship to hear their claim to their proportion of these things.

The Attorney-General said he could quite conceive cases in which, if the claimants were taken by surprise and had no opportunity of intervening, a rehearing might be made, and he would have nothing to say in opposition, but in these cases the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China were the claimants, and they filed affidavits in support of their claims and they made inquiries of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. This was as far back as October 1914. It was a rather strong order now to ask leave to re-open the proceedings when the applicants were conversant with the circumstances and could have avoided the scandal—or what was little less, the futile, proceeding of condemnation.

Mr. Bevan said the claim of the bank was doubtless put forward in a perfunctory way, with a view perhaps of facilitating proceedings before the Prize Court.

The Attorney-General said it was quite true that suspicious were entertained as to his friend's clients which required close inquiry, but when their position was ascertained the Procurator-General took the view that he ought to bring before his Lordship the position in the case of the Eumaeus and the Khyber. With regard to the other shipments already condemned, the Procurator-General said it was a matter entirely for his Lordship. It was a position in which care should be taken to safeguard it from being made a precedent.

The President:—This is an exceptional case, and must not be regarded as a precedent. I am not at all sure that I have not been too lenient hitherto in allowing matters to be re-opened when I have been pressed in these cases. It does appear, however, that the Procurator-General was, shortly after these cases were dealt with, engaged in investigating the general character, so to speak, of the two Arnholds in connection with goods that were shipped and in dealings with Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., and in the course of the correspondence other ships were mentioned, including the Syria. I think, therefore, it would be better for me, on the whole, as a matter of great indulgence, to allow the cases to go on now.

The President intimated that the cases should be brought on at the earliest possible date, and he formally ordered the percentage of cargo in the cases of the Eumaeus and Khyber, which fell to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold's share, to be dealt with in their favour.

New Motor Fuel.

The Times of India states that several types of cars have successfully been run on a fuel prepared from the flower of the Mahua tree. This tree abounds practically all over India, and some 10,000 tons of the flowers are used for liquor. It is to be hoped that the experiments which are being conducted will prove successful.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ADVICE TO LABOUR.

"Get a Really New World."

A report was issued recently by the Labour party of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister to a deputation which presented him with the resolutions of after war problems passed at the conference of the Labour party at Manchester.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—"There is no doubt that the present war presents an opportunity for the reconstruction of the industrial and economic conditions of this country such as has never been presented in the life of the world. It is therefore very important that the imprint which is left should be a clear one, and one which we shall be able to read in the future with some measure of pleasure and inspiration. That is why you are doing wisely, if I may say so, as representatives of the party which has very largely in its custody the future of this land, in taking thought months—certainly months—beforehand for what the future of the country ought to be when the war is over."

"There is no time to lose. I am not here to prophesy when the war will be over. I saw that very competent persons in the House of Commons indicated the improbability of the war coming to an end this year. I do not challenge their judgment, but whether it comes to an end this year, or even if it does not, every minute of the time will be spent well which is devoted to thinking out the conditions under which the millions of lives, which will survive the war are to be spent in this land for generations to come, for I firmly believe that what is known as the after-war settlement is the settlement that will direct the destinies of all classes for generations to come."

"I believe the country will be in a more enthusiastic mood, in a more exalted mood, for the time being—in a greater mood for doing big things, and, unless the opportunity is seized immediately after the war, I believe it will pass away. I will not say for ever, but it will pass away far beyond either your ken or mine, and, perhaps, beyond our children's. Therefore you are doing well in giving your time and thought to considering, and considering deeply, and considering on a bold scale, and on a daring scale, what you are going to do after the war."

"I am not afraid of the audacity of these proposals. I believe the settlement after the war will succeed in proportion to its audacity. The reader we are to cut away from the past, the better we are likely to succeed. I hope that every class will not be hankering back to pre-war conditions. I just drop that as a hint, and I hope the working class will not be the class that will set such an example, because if every class insists on getting back to pre-war conditions then God help this country! I say so in all solemnity."

"If I could have presumed to have been the adviser of the working classes, I would say this: Audacity is the thing for you. Think out new ways. Think out new methods. Think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a really new world."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to indicate that he proposed to reorganise the Reconstruction Committees which had been appointed by the late Government to deal with after war problems, and he hoped to set these committees to work under new conditions and with new instructions.

The Rainfall.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day the rainfall was 3.35 inches. This for the first time brings the fall for the present year above the average.

The Death Rate.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon it was shown in the mortality returns that the death rate in the Colony during the week ending July 8 was 27.5 per thousand per annum, as against 38.5 for the corresponding week last year.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

HONGKONG'S FUTURE.

A Home Paper's Comment.

The L. & C. Express of June 13 says:—A most important development in the Far East of the past few years is the remarkable progress that has been made in ship building at Hongkong. The conditions have been such as to further the growth of the Hongkong shipbuilding industry, inasmuch as orders have probably been placed in the Colony which would in normal times have been carried out at home. But the industry has certainly become established on a sound foundation, and Hongkong bids fair to become one of the most prominent shipbuilding centres under the British flag. A landmark in the progress of the industry there was reached recently when the largest ocean-going steamer so far constructed in the British Overseas Dominion was launched from the Taikoo Dock. We see that at a gathering of the Hongkong Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Institution, Mr. Greig, the chief engineer of the Taikoo Shipyard, said that Hongkong was capable of turning out any class of ship or marine engines necessary for commerce. Many improvements in the Colony's docking capacity have been made of late, and we have no doubt that in a few years the confidence of the Hongkong community in the future of the local shipbuilding industry will be fully justified.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, July 14 state:—

The hope of higher prices expressed in our last issue published a fortnight ago was doomed to disappointment; the check in the advance of the rate of exchange was short-lived, and the rate is now higher than ever. Coupled with this we have the dampening uprising in Peking which, while now practically disposed of, may leave long existing unrest by placing too much authority in the hands of the military party.

Under such circumstances it is almost unnecessary to say that the share market has resolved itself into a mere peddling of a few inconsiderable lots, featureless and devoid of interest. The opening rate to-day for T/T on London was 3.11; the Dollar rate being 72.125. Company Meetings, etc.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank: An interim dividend of £2.30 subject to income tax for the half year ended 30th ult., has been declared payable on 13th proximo. Banque Industrielle de Chine: A dividend of 8 per cent. account last year's working has been announced by the Head Office in Paris. Kochiens: We understand that while the sale to Japanese is not yet actually fixed, an agreement has practically been arranged. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.: The annual meeting is to take place on 27th instant, and the Directors will recommend a payment of Tls. 9 per share, the placing to a Special Reserve of Tls. 130,000, and the carrying forward of a balance of Tls. 72,149.70. Shanghai Lead Investment Co., Ltd.: An interim dividend of Tls. 2 1/2 is advertised

as payable on 27th instant. Bokite: At the annual meeting called for 24th instant a proposition will be made that the balance of Profit (after payment of the interim last December) Tls. 41,758.97 together with Tls. 15,771.55 brought forward from the previous year's working be dealt with as follows:—Pay a final of 5 per cent. making 10 per cent. for the year; write off Development Account, Tls. 47,056.4; and carry forward Tls. 27,324.88. Sengale: The meeting held on 11th instant resolved on the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. placed Tls. 5,000 to Reserve and carried forward Tls. 8,509.31. Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.: An interim dividend of £1 at ex. 3/10% is payable on 26th instant. A circular to shareholders advises the need of additional capital in consequence of the growth of the Settlements, and the intention of the Directors to issue the remaining 1,850 unissued shares at a premium of £15, i.e. £35. On receipt of £15 per share, application money, we shall be glad to apply on behalf of our clients, but instructions should reach us before 20th September next. The balance of £20 per share will be payable on allotment, which will be made on 22nd of that month.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

LOST.

LOST.—Black and Tan AIREDALE DOG, wearing spike collar, answers to "Mike". Finder please communicate with R.N. Dyer, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings.

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SIZES 7 1/2 " to 11 1/2 "—PRICE \$1.50 each (6 for \$8.00)

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COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 394 {Come into the Garden, Maud. (Tenor.)
Jeunesse. " "
399 {When the World is Fair. (Tenor.)
Tired Hands. " "
406 {She is Far from the Land. (Tenor.)
My Dearest Heart. " "
447 {O Flower of all the World. (Baritone.)
Sincerely. " "
438 {The Vicar of Bray. (Baritone.)
Thursday. (To-Morrow will be Friday.) " "

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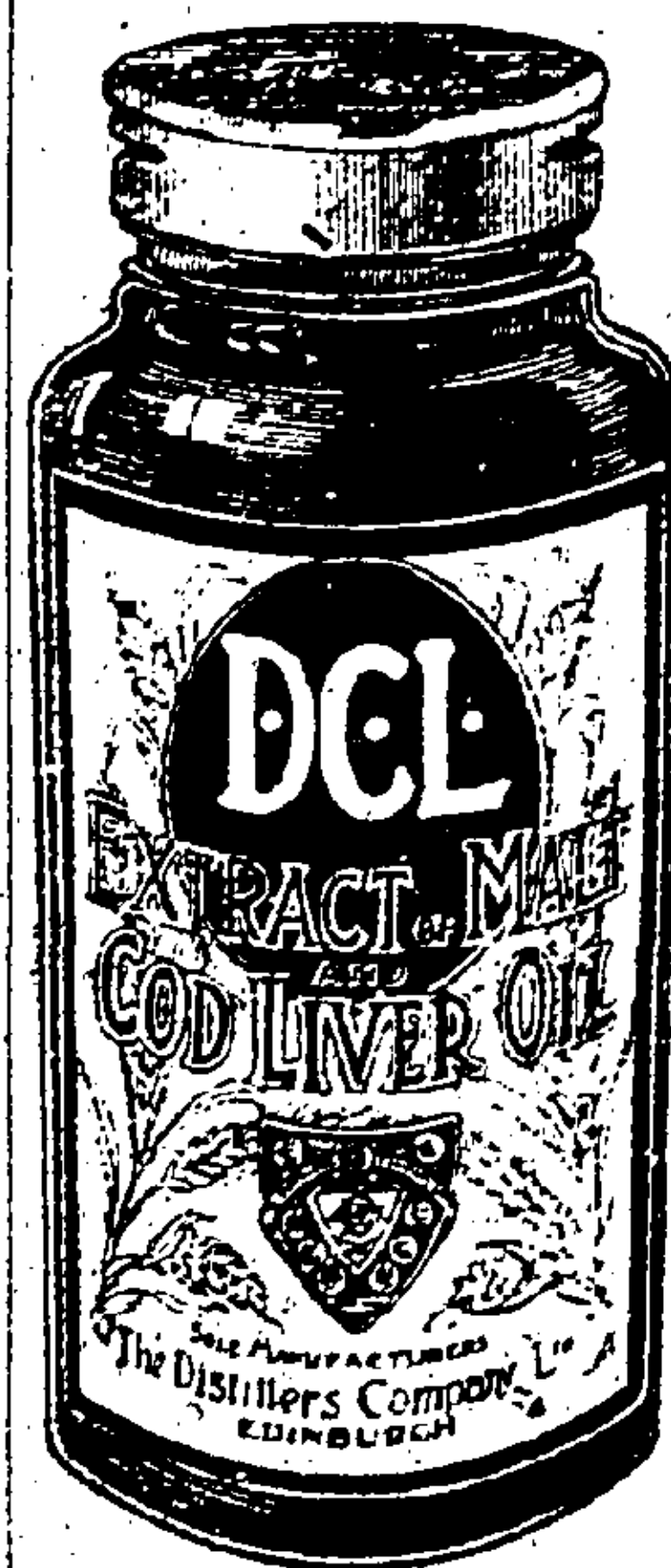
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDTRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFICTo Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.
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Regular Service Between
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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Teraoka T. 12,500	WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohe T. 12,500	THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, S'hai, Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	27th July.
YENO MARU	13,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	13,000	5th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SAILING CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	13,000	27th July.
KIYO MARU	13,000	10th Aug.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	25th Aug.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between points of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
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OF THE

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Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
S.S. Bintang 25th July.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	25th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	26th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	29th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	31st July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 24, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlhatjap		31st July	7th Aug.	KOBE
Tijpanas		1st Aug.	5th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 27th July, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Wed., 25th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 26th July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th July at noon.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at "other" when no direct sailings.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Death of American Officers.

As it is becoming more and more difficult to find able American officers to man American steamers it is a question where the officers and men will be found for the cargo carrying steamers the Government is to build to aid in supplying her Allies with food and munitions. Competent men are greatly needed to run these ships and if they cannot be obtained when the ships are ready various delays in getting them into service will follow. The United States Shipping Board, in order to meet the threatened emergency of lack of officers to man merchant vessels as soon as they are built, is to formulate plans for the schooling of officers. It is proposed to open enrolling offices and schools in navigation in cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, the Great Lakes and the Gulf coast where instruction in navigation will be given free by teachers furnished by the Government.

Profits in Tonnage.

Some idea of the enormous profits obtained from the sale of ships in Japan is afforded by the case of Mr. Itaya, President of the Itaya Steamship Company of Kobe, who recently disposed of a vessel to an Italian purchaser for ¥3,500,000. Mr. Itaya bought the "Kurehime Maru," 6,300 tons deadweight, early in 1910. She was owned by a British firm, her name at that time being Hillside and she was on the service between England and Japan. She was built at Glasgow twelve years ago and Mr. Itaya paid ¥305,000 for her, which price was deemed quite a good one for a cargo vessel of her size prior to the outbreak of the war. She was chartered by an Allied firm soon after the war broke out and Mr. Itaya has already earned more than he paid when he purchased her.

disposed of her to an Italian firm at the rate of ¥500 per ton deadweight, or ¥3,500,000 in all, just ten times as much paid for her.

Shipping Agents in Bankruptcy.

At the London Bankruptcy Court recently before Mr. Registrar Hope, the public examination was held of Campbell Boyd Dickeson, residing at "Cliffden," Raglan Gardens, Wembley Park, and Joseph Huggett, residing at 39, Church Road, Leyton, trading as Dickeson and Stewart, and passive agents. The statement of affairs filed by the debtors disclosed gross liabilities amounting to £9,270 4s 8d, of which £6,630 4s 8d was due to unsecured creditors. To fully secured creditors £2,640, the value of the security being returned at £1,000. To partly secured creditors £1,680. The total liabilities expected to rank against the estate for dividend were returned at £6,810 4s 8d. The assets were estimated to produce £293 8s 8d, from which £160 had to be deducted for the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, leaving the net assets at £133 8s 8d, thus leaving a deficiency of £6,677 4s. In reply to questions put by Mr. Daniel Williams, assistant official receiver, the debtor Dickeson stated that he succeeded his father as a partner in a business of general merchants (Indian and Colonial) passage and shipping agents, &c., which the latter and two other partners were then carrying on. In June, 1899, one of the brother's retired, and in January, 1903, the bankrupt Huggett, who had been employed by the firm for many years, was taken in as a partner, but he did not bring in any capital. In September, 1910, the third partner retired, and the bankrupts agreed to write off his then indebtedness to the firm of £1,714, and to pay him £100 per annum for the remainder of his life. That amount was duly paid to him until the date of the receiving order. After writing off the £1,714, the firm was insolvent there being, according to the balance-sheet prepared at the end of 1910, an excess of liabilities over assets of £540, even after valuing the goodwill of the business at £4,000, which item had been brought into the accounts as an asset for the first time at the end of 1907. The balance-sheets afterwards prepared showed at the end of December 1911, a deficiency of £79. At the end of 1912 a surplus of £24, 1913 a deficiency of £28, 1914 a deficiency of £23, and at the end of 1915 a deficiency of £774. They continued the business, however, until it was brought to a standstill by the war, when, owing to their inability to meet their engagements as they became due, they decided to file their petition in bankruptcy.

WAR BOND RATES.

Anderson O	Kennett W C
Bishop Mr & Mrs	McDonald J A
FP	Mayer W C
Bauman A	Philippine A F
Cook T	Pearse Mrs S A
Duffield H C	Pearse Dr W W
Eager Mrs C B	Sherbinnings A
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Kins O	Wilkinson J E
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**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
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1941

...T...

The political point which arises out of the whole matter, is now for the interests of a nation are really served by the Government of the day borrowing upon terms not strictly justified by the actual intrinsic conditions. Is such a course without saying that in one sense, the better the terms secured by the borrowing Governments, the less heavy the annual interest charges resulting. Nevertheless, when a Government is in the position of being likely to require on some voluntary system many hundreds of millions of money before the war is over, it surely becomes a matter of paramount importance that such transactions should prepare the way for the next, and should certainly not prove, as they were, a stumbling block. But the average business man—and for that matter the average investor—may be pardoned if, in taking a glance round, he should come to the conclusion that even an unprecedented wastage of capital resources, together with the prospect of unprecedented capital resources after the war in connection with schemes for repairing its damage, is likely to produce conditions making for a high value of capital for many years to come.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

[Russian Still Retreating: Troops Still Unstable.]

London, July 22.
 A wireless Russian official message states: There has been intense artillery activity south-westward of Dvinsk. The enemy continues the attack westward of Tarnopol and our troops continue to retreat beyond the Sereth. The enemy occupied Zagorbelia which is a suburb of Tarnopol, despite our superiority in numbers. The retreat is almost uninterrupted owing to the instability of our troops, the disregard of orders and the propaganda of the Maximalists. The enemy compelled us to evacuate Babino and to retire to the right bank of the Lomnitz.

Enemy Reports Successes.

London, July 22.
 A wireless German official message states: Fighting is proceeding at a few places southward of Smorgon where we penetrated the whole Russian front from Zlotalpa to the Dniester. The Russians are yielding under the pressure of our attack on the Sereth. A wireless Austrian official message says: The movement to Kozova has begun. Tarnopol and numerous villages to the east of the Sereth are in danger.

RUSSIAN'S REMODELLED GOVERNMENT.

An Encouraging Proclamation.

Petrograd, July 22.
 The remodelled Provisional Government has issued a proclamation beginning "Citizens! the fatal hour has struck." It declares that the Kaiser's armies have broken through the Russian front, being facilitated by the criminal levity and blind fanaticism of some and the treachery of others. Both threaten the very foundations of new Russia. The sudden forces of the counter-revolution raise their heads, but the Government is confident of the recuperation of the country and strength of the people. It will act with all energy and resolution which the exceptional circumstances demand. The first capital problem is the application of strength in the struggle against a foreign foe, the defence of the new Government against anarchical counter-revolutionary attempts in connection with which it will not hesitate to take the most rigorous steps possible.

At the same time the Government will again demonstrate by foreign policy that the army can only fight with the firm conviction that not a drop of Russian blood will be shed for foreign ends and will again confirm the universally proclaimed sentiments of Democratic right in pacific pronouncements and therefore is summoning an inter-Allied conference in August to decide the general orientation to the Allies' foreign policy. To co-ordinate action with regard to the application of the Russian revolution principles, Russia will be represented at the Conference by democratic representatives as well as by diplomats. Steps are proceeding for the Constituent Assembly elections on September 30. The chief internal problem is the introduction as most rapidly as possible of autonomy for municipalities and Zemstvos on the basis of direct equal and secret universal suffrage.

By proclamation the decree will shortly be promulgated abolishing classes and ranks of officials and all decorations except for great military deeds.

New Russian Ministers.

Petrograd, July 22.
 A Ministerial statement regarding resigning has been issued, and it notes the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Public Instruction, and Public Justice. It appoints M. Nekrasoff, Minister without a portfolio, Acting Premier during M. Kerenski's absence, and M. Tzeretelli Minister of the Interior, to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

SIAM A NEW ALLY.

Bangkok, July 23.
 Siam has declared war on Germany, has arrested the Germans and has seized 18,965 tons of German shipping.

A UNITED EMPIRE.

Melbourne, July 23.
 Mr. Hughes in an interview said: I entirely agree with Mr. Lloyd George that Dr. Michaelis' honeyed mouthings are hypocritical cant, intended to soothe the unfortunate masses of Germany and to deceive the world. There can only be one end; the complete destruction of Germany's military power. Mr. Lloyd George has behind him a united Empire. The other Dominions are even more resolute today to prosecute the war to a decision and victory on the field of battle than they were at the commencement.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

CORDIAL APPROVAL OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

London, July 22.
 The papers cordially approve of Mr. Lloyd George's ruthless analysis of Dr. Michaelis' subtleties.

LATEST NEWS OF THE AIR RAID.

London, July 23.
 Telegrams from correspondents in Kent and Essex show that the attempt to raid London was on an equal scale to that of July 7. Bombs were dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich but little damage was done, except the smashing of glass. The raiders apparently had a very rough time, as isolated stragglers were seen scurrying homewards. Observers on the coast are loud in their praise of the British aeroplanes, which emerged seemingly from nowhere to ascend most rapidly to a height of ten thousand feet where they remained for hours patrolling the air. The Germans again have had luck in being able to hide themselves in the clouds.

RUMANIAN ARMY THOROUGHLY PREPARED.

London, July 22.
 Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says news from Rumania states that the army is thoroughly prepared to renew the war, and is thoroughly re-armed, re-equipped and trained under French direction.

RECTOR AND HIS FLOCKS.

Neglected one for the Other.

"He has been seen to walk with his sheep through the village on Sunday evening on their way to the station to go to London, whether he follows, after service, to market them on Monday morning."

This was one of several statements which were quoted in the High Court on June 6 about the Rev. William Rice, the white-haired rector of Symonds, Blechley, who appealed against an order by the Bishop of Oxford forbidding him to perform ecclesiastical duties in the parish, and appointing a curate.

It was the first appeal under the Benefice Act of 1893, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, with Mr. Justice Coleridge as colleague.

Mr. Clavell-Galter, K.C., who appeared for Mr. Rice, read the report of a committee which was appointed by the Bishop of Oxford to hold a local inquiry, consisting of the Bishop of Buckingham and six other persons. It stated that the population of the parish was 624 and that there were about 200 living in the neighbourhood of the church. The rector was inducted in 1891. Other points in the report were these:—

The congregations dwindled to an average of fifteen to twenty at Sunday morning service, including choir.

No candidate had been presented for confirmation for many years.

There was no systematic visitation either of the sick or of the whole of the parish. There was no refusal to visit when sent for. The church, lost the hold it formerly had on the people, and the rector no longer retained any influence over the flock.

"We attribute this deplorable result," added the report, "to two causes. The rector, who is no doubt a keen agriculturist, has subordinated his duties as a parish priest to his interests as a landowner and a farmer. It was

stated that he had as many as 500 sheep and thirty-three beasts. In consequence of Mr. Rice's preoccupation with these secular matters his ministrations in church have frequently been performed in a perfunctory manner. "Witnesses described the prayers as gabbled through hastily and indistinctly that it was difficult or impossible for the congregation to join in the worship. Similar defects were betrayed in Mr. Rice's preaching. Through some persons stated that they heard good sermons from him, it is evident that his discourses were at times incoherent, having no connection with the text, and rarely containing any references to Church doctrine."

"Second, Mr. Rice does not keep at peace with his neighbours. He is continually in dispute with some one or other of them about petty matters, such as land boundaries or rights of way. In the course of these disputes he has been known to attack persons in very intemperate language and with many alarming gestures."

"Mr. Rice has also been in frequent trouble with the local authorities and police on minor charges which resulted in his being five times brought before the magistrates and fined."

Mr. Rice gave evidence. He denied the charges against him. The hearing was adjourned.

Hopeful Octogenarian Dean.
 Dr. Waco, the Dean of Canterbury, who is in his eighty-first year, speaking at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the relations between science and religion as affected by the work of the last half century said that the denial of miraculous action was practically a denial of the general trustworthiness of the Gospel narratives. But there was no occasion for theologians to throw aside parts of their creed incompatible with modern science, for there was every sign that science was steadily approximating to the principles which were at the foundation of the Christian faith.

HIGH FLYING.

Captain Hucks's Impressions.

London, June 6.—Ostain B. O. Hucks, the airman who first "looped the loop," read a paper before the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain at the Royal Society of Arts to-night on "A further three years' flying experience."

Through the war, he said, aviation had advanced more than it would have done in eight or ten years of peace conditions. The rate of improvement was so fast, the pace so alarmingly rapid, that it was almost impossible for manufacturers to keep up with it. By the time the latest and most efficient type of machine was manufactured in sufficiently large numbers to gratify half the requirements of the services that type was out of date and obsolete. The advance had been along quite conventional lines, improvements on standard designs, and no good results had been obtained from any departure from that standard. The farthestmost departure from the standard had been the triplane. The results obtained from the quadplane had not justified the experiment. Improvements in engines were responsible for present-day performances to a greater extent than improvements in machines, and chiefly through sheer increase of horse power.

After discussing the causes of "crashes" and the instruction of pilots, Captain Hucks said that the most marked development in the modern machine was its extraordinary capacity for climbing to a great height in a short time. At the beginning of the war the average height flown on active service was 4,000-5,000ft., simply because few of the machines then in use with the impedimenta carried could get much higher. Today a height of 20,000ft. was on certain occasions reached, and it was fairly certain that progress continued at its present rate. Height is a great deal beyond this figure would be reached as a normal thing.

He had found the effect of high altitude, rarefied air, to be felt slightly at about 10,000ft., increasing with the altitude. Breathing became affected, respiration shorter and quicker, there was a curious oppressive sensation and a belching feeling in the head until the height of about 20,000ft. was reached. He was told by a medical friend who had made a study of the subject that there is always a risk of a sudden collapse, and oxygen should be used whether the aviator felt fit or not.

The only after-effect upon landing from these high altitudes is that you seem to acquire a pretty good thirst, due, I suppose, to the use of oxygen. If the speed of climb continues to improve at the rate it has for the past three years, it looks as though aviators will become subject to what is known as the caisson disease, due, I am told, to the sudden reduction in atmospheric pressure, such as divers are subjected to when they come to the surface from a great depth.

NO NEWSPAPERS.

Strike of Compositors at Manchester.

The Manchester newspaper owners issue the following statement, says the Daily Telegraph of June 9:—

"Owing to a strike of compositors, some or all of the daily newspapers printed in Manchester may not appear this morning. The papers affected by the strike are the Manchester Guardian, Daily Dispatch, Sporting Chronicle, and the Manchester edition of the Daily News, the Daily Mail, and the Daily Sketch. The Manchester Evening News and the Manchester Evening Chronicle did not appear yesterday."

"A fortnight ago the members of the Manchester Typographical Society put in strike notices at all the newspapers and general printing offices of the city in support of a demand for an increase of wages of 1s 6d per week. They already received an increase of 4s in November last. The employers stated at the outset that they were willing to discuss a war bonus, but not an increase of the minimum wage, since all the arguments advanced in support of the increase related to the special conditions created by the war, and not to causes of a permanent character. At a later stage of the dispute the employers offered an increase in wages of 2s 6d and also a war bonus of 2s 6d, making a total advance of 5s in the past year. At the same time arbitration was offered by the employers on any reasonable basis the men might desire. Both proposals were refused by the men."

"The men employed by the daily newspapers are less than a third of the total staffs of the whole of the Manchester printing offices, and a proposal was made by the newspaper owners, in view of the serious public inconvenience of a stoppage of newspapers, that their case should be discussed separately from that of the 'jobbing' printing offices. The Newspaper Federation is an organisation quite distinct from the Master Printers' Federation, and joint negotiations had only been taken as a matter of convenience to all parties. The men's committee, however, have declined to negotiate with the newspaper owners apart from the master printers."

"The newspapers concerned desire to express to the public their regret at the inconvenience caused, but would point out that they are powerless so long as the men refuse to meet them separately."

"For the first time within the memory of Manchester Postmen (Telegraphs the Manchester correspondent of the Daily Telegraph on June 9), that city was yesterday without evening newspapers. The only news which the public were able to obtain was that which the two newspapers concerned, the Manchester Evening News and the Manchester Evening Chronicle, displayed in their front offices. Coming at a time when the city was anxiously awaiting information in regard to the latest British offensive, the papers were greatly missed. The prospect of the morning papers being published has been distinctly remote."

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 23 as follows:—

The privilege of purchasing the old and worn-out guns and ammunition of the Canton Government was given to Hongkong merchants named the Po Chien Fung Company by the Acting Lukwan, Tam H-ming, a few months ago, and orders were given to the various districts to allow exportation. The present Lukwan, Chan Ping-kwan, however, orders that the permission papers at present in the possession of the company must be cancelled and be exchanged for new ones, while the exportation of old guns etc. must be temporarily stopped.

On hearing that there are many persons who, on the pretext of recruiting for the expeditionary army, have asked many gangs of bandits and pirates from the North and West Rivers to join together and form citizen troops, the Lukwan has issued strong orders for the arrest of such persons, who are to be dealt with severely.

The Lukwan has stated that the normal number of soldiers for Canton is one division strong, but at this critical moment there are only one regiment of infantry and one battalion of artillery; therefore the troops that are stationed in various parts of the Province must be sent back to Canton to make up the required number.

A statement has been sent in by the Police Department stating that "Ngau Tai" (card gambling) dens are becoming daily more numerous. Four exist in the No. 9 section, protected by the 27th battalion of infantry, and three are established before the Hanging Temple, protected by the 2nd battalion.

The police have been instructed that all theatrical tickets that exceed \$1 in value must be stamped for payment of duty.

V.A.D. ORDERS.

Wednesday, 25th.—10 a.m. Mrs. Tisdall's Class.

Thursday, 26th.—3.15 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.O.M.O., at the Helena May Institute.

Friday, 27th.—10.15 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.O.M.O., at the Military Hospital, 11 a.m. drill, members attending are requested to bring scarves.

W. WILKINSON, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

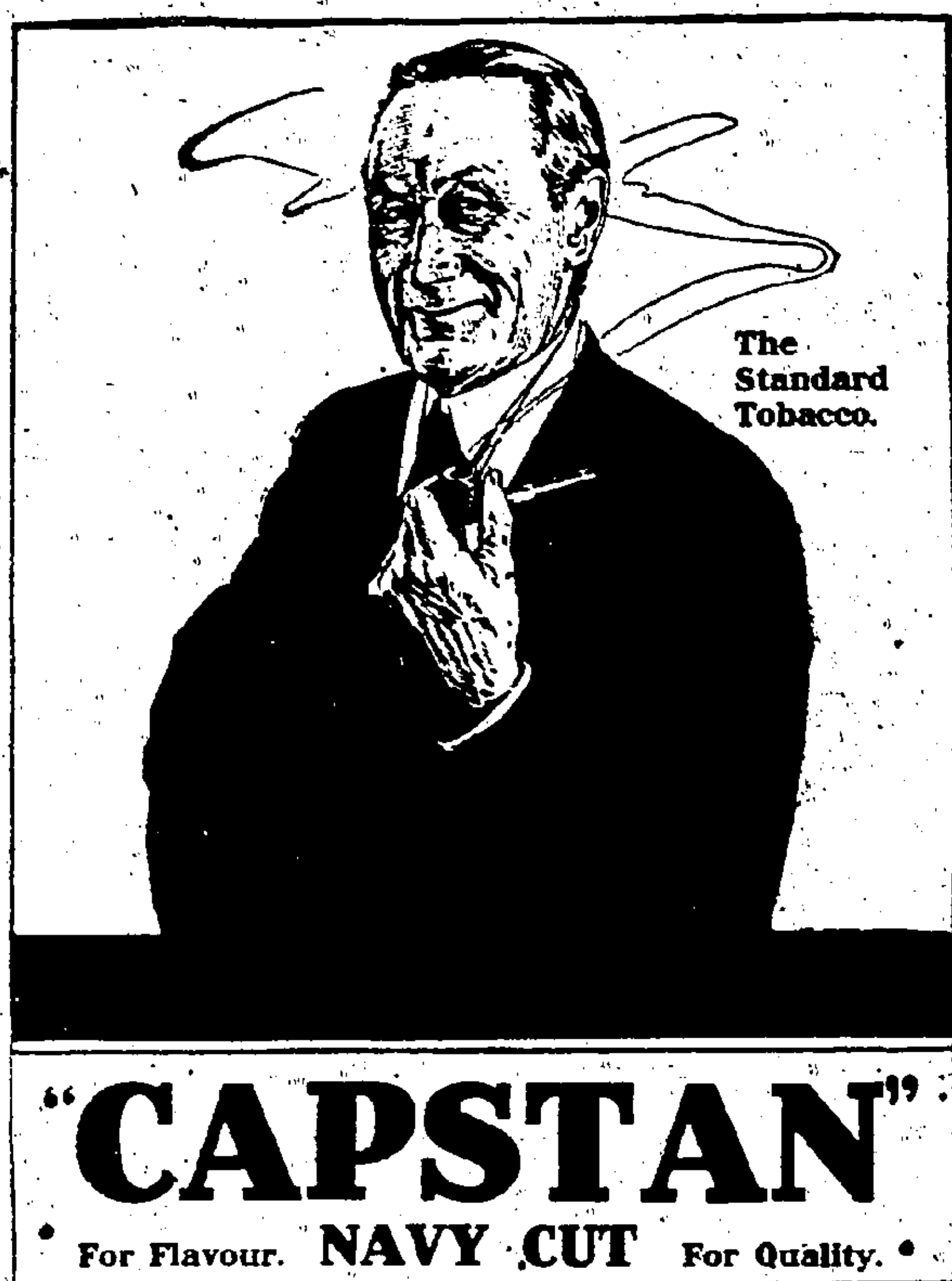
New Peers' Titles.

Sir William Lever will take the title of Lord Leverhulpe, the name being a combination of his own and of his late wife's maiden name. It is understood that Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, M.P., will revive the title of Lanover from the peerage conferred on him grandfather Sir Benjamin Hall, with a barony. Lord Warrington is named.

RANKS

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1947.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICE

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER
"KAIHO MARU."

4158 tons gross, Built 1894.

Sale of the Steamer—Her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER

(1) Tenders are invited for the wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.

(2) Intending tenders must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, who will issue deposit receipts.

(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, at 3 P.M. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest bid, any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 28th July 1917; in default of which the contract is considered cancelled, and the bargain money is forfeited.

(8) On a tender being accepted the delivery of the wreck is effected and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenders' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenders on or before the 28th July 1917 and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.
THE MITSUI
BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED.
Agents,
The Tokio Marine Insurance
Co., Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.57—No returns from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan. An area of relatively low pressure covers China and Annam generally.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.55 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.1 inches against an average of 48.40 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock...	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy generally, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook...	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
July 24 a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Yongshu	5a	29.77	78		nne	2	0
Hakodate	5a						
Tokyo	5a						
Kobe	5a						
Nagasaki	5a						
Kagima	5a						
Oshima	5a						
Naha	5a						
Ishijima	5a						
Bonin Is.	5a						
Whaiwai	5a	29.70	72	93	sw	4	+
Hankow	5a						
Ichang	5a						
Shanghai	5a	29.72	77	89	sw	4	b
Guthrie	5a	29.73	75	95	sw	4	0
Sharp P.	5a	29.74	73	94	sw	0	0
Amoy	5a	29.71	77	92	sw	1	0
Swatow	5a	29.76	73	98	sw	1	b
Taihou	5a	29.73	75				0
Taipei	5a	29.75	75				0
Tainan	5a	29.75	75				0
Kobe	5a	29.75	75				0
Plover	5a	29.73	77				4
Canton	5a						
Hongkong	5a	29.68	74	94	sw	4	0
Gap Rock	5a	29.65	75	98	sw	4	0
Macao	5a	29.66	75	98	sw	4	0
Wuchow	5a						
Shanghai	5a						
Phu Lien	5a						
Tourane	5a						
C. St. J.	5a	29.73	73	96	sw	4	0
Apurri	5a						
Dagupan	5a	29.81	75	96	sw	0	0
Manila	5a	29.79	77	91	sw	1	0
Lagay	5a						
Tacloban	5a						
Davao	5a						
Surigao	5a						
Guam	5a	29.86	75		sw	1	0
Laduan	5a	29.83	80	55	sw	1	b

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 24, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. clouded, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hazy, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 6 a.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.69	29.68	29.65
Temperature	81	74	81
Humidity	93	94	85
Wind Direction	N. N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Force	2	4	2
Weather	o	o	od
Rain	0.56	0.00	0.21
Height open air temperature on 1st	102	102	102
Lowest	74	74	74

H.K. Observatory, July 24, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd July to 29th July.

	High Water	Mean Time	Low Water	Mean Time
July 23	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15
July 24	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15
July 25	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15
July 26	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15
July 27	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15
July 28	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15
July 29	11.15	11.15	5.15	5.15

m. morning. a. afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF

"THE CAMEOS"

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(Tuesday, 24th July.)

ENTIRE CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME

NOTE:—As the Curtain rises in total darkness, the audience is requested to be seated by 9.15 prompt.

DO NOT MISS THE OPENING NUMBER.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

(Soldiers and Sailors admitted to Pit at half price.)

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Comest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LIBERTY

11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:—
"THE DAUGHTER OF MARS." "FOR THE FLAG."COMICS:—"AN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY."
"GET OUT AND GET UNDER."
"COLONEL HEEZA LIARS SIGNS A PLEDGE."

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 21st July.

Showing:—Two Powerful Dramas:

THE BROKEN FAITH. (4 parts.)

and

THE PASSING OF DIANA. (2 parts.)

also—COMICS.

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT IS BAND NIGHT.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO. LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and a half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTICES

HONGKONG TRAMWAY
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 7/6 1/2 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

U. S. R. C.

WEATHER permitting the first American Tennis Tournament will be held on SATURDAY, August 11, 1917, at U. S. R. C.
Circulars are being sent round.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HALAKITE "A FRAUD."

Attitude of the War Office
Justified.

"A fraud was, in fact, perpetrated by the proprietors of Halakite, and the clumsy nature of the fraud was obvious to the British and French authorities concerned in the negotiations."

In these terms Professor W. J. Pope, the expert assessor who assisted Mr. Justice Shearman to investigate the claims of Halakite, described his technical description of the new explosive, which appears to have consisted of cordite "contaminated with a small percentage of lead chromate," or "with a large portion of metallic nitrate."

In view of the facts, says Professor Pope, it is inconceivable that any responsible authority could have recommended the adoption of any of the various forms of Halakite for war purposes.

Mr. Justice Shearman, expressing entire concurrence with these conclusions, decides that the War Office was justified in the attitude it adopted, and that there is no foundation for any of the grievances or complaints presented against any official.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 1 Ashley Road (ground floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture

Also

1 American Ice Chest.

On view from Thursday, the 26th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 15 Cameron Terrace,
Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture

Also

1 American Ice Chest.

On view from Friday, the 28th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Pear, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1886.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Griest, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained Male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo, Military
Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS'
RESIDENCES IF
PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

